These minutes were approved during the March 18, 2004 RAB Meeting

MEETING MINUTES
Restoration Advisory Board
October 16, 2003
South Memphis Senior Citizens Center
1620 Marjorie
Memphis, Tennessee

The Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting was held at 6:00 p.m. on October 16, 2003, at the South Memphis Senior Citizens Center, 1620 Marjorie, Memphis, Tennessee. The attendance list is attached.

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

MR. WILLIAMS: Good evening. I would like to welcome everyone to the Restoration Advisory Board meeting for October 16th, 2003. I would just like to take a brief moment to say that I missed a couple of meetings, and I hated it. I guess I can understand how residents feel. I know they get so tied up in things dealing with them personally; they have a tendency to lose sight of what goes on in the community. So, I guess that's the reason we are here as RAB representatives and community representatives -- to make sure that we are the eyes and ears of our community.

So, we must make sure that we take the information back and make sure that it gets out to the community some way or another. But I would like to appreciate and thank Alma for the things that she does to make sure that the newsletter gets out to the public. And I've heard a lot of comments about that they have received it, and a lot of people say they do read it. They probably don't make it to the meetings, but they do read it.

REVIEW AND APPROVE FEBRUARY AND JUNE MEETING MINUTES

MR. WILLIAMS: And without further ado, I was going to ask y'all had you reviewed the minutes for February and June, but we do not have enough members here for a quorum. So, we will table that either until later on in the meeting or our next meeting.

REVIEW AND APPROVE OCTOBER AGENDA

MR. WILLIAMS: And I would like to know if everybody has looked at the agenda and if they would like to add, change or to do anything with that. So, if everybody would like to approve the agenda-- I need a motion to approve the agenda.

MR. TRUITT: So moved.

MS. PETERS: Second the motion.

MR. WILLIAMS: All in favor?

THE BOARD: "Aye."

MR. WILLIAMS: Opposed against? (Brief pause.)

MR. WILLIAMS: Abstained. (Brief pause.)

MR. WILLIAMS: Okay, the minutes are so carried.

REVIEW AND APPROVE FEBRUARY AND JUNE MEETING MINUTES

MR. WILLIAMS: Since another community person has made it, we're going to go back to approve the February and June minutes. So, I would like for someone to make a motion about the approval of the February and June minutes.

MS. PETERS: Mr. Chairman, I move that we accept the two minutes with the necessary corrections.

MR. WILLIAMS: Do I have a second?

MR. TRUITT: Second.

MR. WILLIAMS: All in favor?

THE BOARD: "Aye."

MR. WILLIAMS: Any against? (Brief pause.) Abstained. (Brief pause.)

MR. WILLIAMS: So carried. All right, okay.

MR. DEBACK: First of all, I would like to welcome everybody tonight to the RAB meeting, as Mondell has already stated. And I would like to introduce some new members of the team that we have here to complete the cleanup at the Depot.

Many of you are well aware that we've had CH2M Hill out there for several years doing the A and E (Architecture and Engineering) work, and they will continue on. And Jacobs Engineering was the company that we had hired to do the operation and maintenance of the pump system. Their contract has come to an end, and we have now entered into a contract with MACTEC Engineering. They will be operating the pumping system as well as constructing the remedies for both the Main Installation and Dunn Field.

MR. WILLIAMS: Okay, we're going to move ---

MR. DEBACK: And if I can, I will just introduce some of the members of that team, and I apologize for misstating their name. We have another agency that does reviews for us.

The first member of the team is Angela McMath, and she is the program manager for all of the DLA sites that MACTEC services. And the program manager for this site is Tushar Talele. He will be overseeing all of the construction operations and maintenance operations concerning the remedies that we implement out here. And Mr. Greg Wrenn, he is also assisting with the program management out here. Also, I would like to introduce -- we have a guest from the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, and I don't have her name. I'm sorry.

MS. SOCASH: Joanne Socash.

MR. DEBACK: Joanne Socash.

MS. SOCASH: Pleased to meet you.

MR. DEBACK: And most of you know Mike Dobbs from the Defense Distribution Center (DDC) Environmental Office and Jackie Noble from the Public Affairs Office at DDC. And it's good to see our friend from ATSDR (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry), Mr. Benjamin Moore, and with that, I'll turn it over to Mondell.

OLD BUSINESS

COMMUNITY RAB HOUSEKEEPING ISSUES

MR. WILLIAMS: Okay, first of all, I wanted to pass around this list here. They have all your information for the RAB members. I want you to look at it and make sure that you update all of your information so we can keep close touch with you, and the sign-in sheet is going around. Make sure everyone signs in.

All right, the RAB Planning Session is planned for December 2003 that we normally have. This will be the third or the fourth one that we normally have had, and Alma wanted me to take a poll to see if everyone would like to participate in that this year. So, you could either give her a call or she might give you a call to find out if you would like to participate in it come December. So, look forward to her getting in touch with you or you getting in touch with her.

MS. MOORE: We did not have a planning session last December, but we've had two or three in the past few years and we've had those off site. We did have them off site and there was a luncheon. We got feedback from you and we had a presentation on parliamentary procedures and listening. So, it would be a similar session to that.

I will be calling the RAB members to see what dates will be better and to let you know the dates that we have to work within. We're looking

at the second week of December, and we are looking at a time frame of 10:00 a.m. for two to four hours. So, we can give you enough time to plan. I just wondered if you were interested as before. The community members are interested and the civic members are interested. Is that agreeable? Because, you know, I'll plan it, but if there is no interest in it, there is no need to plan it. Pardon me, Ms. Peters?

MS. PETERS: I was just wondering why it took four hours.

MS. MOORE: Well, we'll have a session and we'll have a lunch. Do you remember before? So, it didn't take exactly four hours, but we want you to block off that amount of time.

MS. PETERS: Thirty minutes is long enough to eat.

MS. MOORE: We're going to have a little working session to make sure that we get your input on how to proceed with some things. So, will two to four hours be okay with the RAB members?

MR. WILLIAMS: Yes, it will.

MS. MOORE: Okay.

MR. WILLIAMS: Okay, the next thing I want to talk about, the next meeting may be in January. Alma will get in touch with you to let you know if we are going to have it in January or if we're not. If all the information that we are trying to receive is in by January for the meeting, we will have it. But if we don't receive all of that information, then we will not.

And there will be a tour being held in 2004 for the first meeting of next year, the first part of next year --to tour the Depot to see the changes that have come about on the Installation. If anyone would like to take the tour, be sure to let Alma know. Because if it's enough people, she will have to rent a bus to take everyone around, but if it's two or three people, we can get in one car. So, that's the reason we want to make sure that we know how many people will be participating in the tour.

Okay, I would like a show of hands who will think they would like to participate. (Brief pause.)

MR. WILLIAMS: And a show of hands for the planning session in December. Come on. Come on. We need you there. Because if you're not there, then the decision that is made we are going to say you made it, too. (RAB members raise hands in agreement for the planning session and tour.) Because you weren't there to make your own decision, all right? So, we're going to move right along with the update with Mr. John DeBack.

UPDATES: DUNN FIELD RECORD OF DECISION, OFF-SITE MONITORING WELLS, DUNN FIELD PRE-DESIGN INVESTIGATION AND GROUNDWATER TREATABILITY STUDY

MR. DEBACK: We're just going to give you a short update. We don't have a lot of new information to give you, but just to let you know what we've been doing since the last time we met and where we're going from here. I'll discuss very briefly the status of projects at Dunn Field. We are doing the Pre-Design Investigation of the Disposal Sites and the Groundwater Treatability Study. The Environmental Restoration Program Update will show you where we are in the CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) process, and then we will talk about the next steps for Dunn Field and the Main Installation.

The Record of Decision (ROD) -- as most of you know, we've already had a ROD for the Main Installation. The Record of Decision is a document that explains what our remedy is, and it's a legal, binding document for us to implement the remedy on Dunn Field.

These decisions are based on the outcome of the Feasibility Study. We will also be including the response to your input from that public meeting on the Feasibility Study.

The ROD for Dunn Field -- we've got the initial draft coming out next week to be sent out to the Army and the other members of DOD (Department of Defense) and EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) for their first review. We expect that ROD to be completed sometime late this year.

We installed three wells off site on the north end of Dunn Field. One was across Person Avenue, one was on the corner of Hays and Person and one was up near the end of McLean Street in front of that small factory up there. We did get some initial results from that, and it does conclusively show that we have some contamination coming onto the site on the north end of Dunn Field from off site. It's going to be the responsibility of TDEC (Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation) to locate the source of that contamination. We also use these wells to improve our model of what that groundwater flow looks like in that area of the site and to the north of Dunn Field.

This week we started drilling some of the wells that we will be using in the Treatability Study for Zero-Valent (ZVI) Iron injections. As I explained to you before, the Zero-Valent Iron treatment is where we actually inject iron filings into the ground, and they act as a catalyst to change the contaminated materials down there into safe byproducts. This is a test. This is not the remedy. This is a test to determine how well this remedy will work and also to determine the best method of delivery and the best design for the ultimate remedy. These are iron

filings that will be injected into the source area, the hot spots out there.

We are also doing what's called a “column test” to determine the effectiveness and the best way to implement the permeable reactive barrier. That's the wall that we talked about, an underground wall that will run off site, parallel to the railroad track on the northwest side of Dunn Field.

And as you do know, the contamination will be treated in the source through the Zero-Valent Iron. After that's put into the ground, then we will use the process of Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE) in the source areas. We did the pilot test on Dunn Field two years ago -- last year? Last year it was. The remainder of the contamination will be monitored through natural attenuation.

We started the investigation of the 16 sites in the Disposal Area out on Dunn Field. We started that this week. Jacobs Engineering is in the process of digging trenches out there. If any of you have been out there on Hays Road, you've probably seen the equipment out there. It's just a backhoe. It's the same thing that you see on any industrial construction site. They're digging a trench. And what they're doing is they're looking at what comes out of the trench and validating this data against the other information that we collected in the Feasibility Study and in the Archive Search to determine how big each disposal site is and validate what was in there. We're looking to see if it's there. We will use this data to determine what type of remedy we need to treat those pits, whether it be remove the stuff or remediate.

The other reason we're doing this is there is a new law in Tennessee. If you have a disposal site, you have to identify that site and give kind of a history of what that was about, which we've pretty much done that through the Feasibility Study. And then you have to mark the parameters of the site, the parameter, and file that down in the courthouse where they file the records of deeds. This is a new law that was just passed in the State of Tennessee last year. So, in addition to checking what's in the site, we're looking for the outside parameters of it. You know, how big is that pit, and where does it start and where does it end. And then we're going to mark those, and we'll have to file a report down in the -- I think it's in the County Clerk's office. It's the same place that you file your deed for your house. The locations that we're looking at, of course, are based on -- and we've all seen this. (Indicating) The people especially on the RAB have been here and seen all of the locations that we looked at and have had access to all the reports that tell us what might be in these pits. Again, we're looking at the pits to verify what might be in them.

The next slide. This is just a map showing the general areas that we're looking at. We've already dug in several of the pits up on the north and northwest end. They're just working their way down the field, and we won't know the results of that until we get the analysis back. They're digging. They're looking. They're taking samples. The samples are sent off to a lab for analysis. When we get the analysis back, we'll use all of that data to determine what the remedy is going to be for those areas.

Next, this is just an overall view of what the CERCLA process is. We started off with the Remedial Investigation and the Feasibility Study. We created a Proposed Plan. That's where you put in your comments on our planned alternatives. We'll render a Record of

Decision. We already have the Record of Decision for the Main Installation. We're drafting the Record of Decision for Dunn Field, and then, of course, from that Record of Decision the design is created for the remedy, and then we implement the Remedial Action.

Next slide. This is where we're at. Hopefully all of you have received your copy of the EnviroNews. It was sent out within the last few days. This particular slide is in there. Or -- excuse me -- this time line. It shows where we're at today. We should have the ROD completed for Dunn Field. We're in the process of the ROD, and we're in the process of the Remedial Design. These actions that we're doing up there right now with the ZVI (Zero Valent Iron) pilot test and the digging up there, those are all actions that are going to be used to create that Remedial Design to give us status, so we'll know what's the best way to treat those areas up there.

On the Main Installation we're well into the Remedial Design process. We've completed the Groundwater Treatability Studies down there. They're in the process of determining which of the two methods that we tested will be used to treat the groundwater that remains under the Main Installation. In case you've forgotten, we have groundwater up there around where the police precinct is, which used to be the automotive vehicle maintenance area, the motor pool. And then the other area that we'll be doing some groundwater work is down in the southwest corner, down by the paint shop, and to the north and center of that area down where Barnhart (Crane and Rigging) is now.

Next slide. This is what we've got left to do. The Remedial Action, long-term operations and monitoring at Dunn Field: We show Remedial Actions, that we haven't implemented it yet, and after we

implement the Remedial Action on the Main Installation, we begin the long-term monitoring.

The tentative completion date based again on the modeling and assuming that the remedies all go into place on time --- 2010 for the Main Installation that groundwater should be taken care of, and right now we're modeling 2015. You know, these are all hard numbers to nail down, but that's the projections that are made based on the science that we have today.

Next, as I stated before, we plan to complete the Record of Decision for Dunn Field sometime late this winter, and we will complete the Remedial Design early in the spring/summertime. It says "winter," but we'll complete the Remedial Design ---

MR. BALLARD: I think that's "complete the design for the Main Installation."

MR. DEBACK: For the Main Installation in the winter of this year. Begin in the Remedial Design of Dunn Field. I'm sorry. Beyond -- it will be 2005 before we actually get into building the Remedial Actions up at Dunn Field. Main Installation: Complete the Remedial Design in the fall and winter of 2003 and 2004. Begin Remedial Actions on the Main Installation.

MR. WILLIAMS: I guess as far as any questions ---

MR. DEBACK: Any questions on where we're going or what we've done?

MR. WILLIAMS: I just have one for you.

MR. DEBACK: Yes.

MR. WILLIAMS: We were talking about the groundwater, and I was just wondering did we ever pinpoint where the contamination was entering? And did we ever decide, you know, exactly what point the contamination was entering? We knew the flow of it, but did we ever pinpoint where it was coming from?

MR. DEBACK: No. We know the direction that it's coming from. We know more directly the direction where it's coming from. It's coming more from the east. We originally thought that it was coming from the northeast, from up there by that uniform factory, but it appears now that with these new wells we've got a better sense of direction on the water flow. And the contamination levels that we've seen from the initial testing indicate that there -- it's coming from a more easterly direction.

MR. WILLIAMS: And the other question I have is pertaining to something about this, but it was for Mr. Covington. What I wanted to ask him is that I know that the Army was going to come back and do -- inspect -- you know, a study of this property in five years, and then they were going to decide if the property would be turned over to the city and county. I was just wondering at any point have they gave the good bill of health for this installation to be turned over to the city and county.

MR. COVINGTON: Jim Covington. We have. We have the ability to rent the space now. They've given us a clean bill of health for rental, and when we get the deed, of course, we will have the full control of the property. And I think that comes along with that schedule we saw earlier. So we're several years away from having all the deeds.

MR. DEBACK: The process for the city to receive deeds is -- follows this environmental cleanup process. Once we implement the remedy and show that the remedy is in place and that it's operating and that it's operating successfully as it was designed to do, then we make a request to the EPA to find out if they concur with that. Once that concurrence is made, then we do what -- the Army will do what's known as a Finding of Suitability to Transfer (FOST). Based on that Finding of Suitability to Transfer, then the deeds will be rendered. It's not that 2015 date. It's not when the water -- the treatment can continue while -- after the deed is rendered, but the property cannot be transferred until the remedy is in place and operating successfully.

MR. BALLARD: You want to clarify that there are -- about the portions of that that aren't subject to the Remedial Action? There are portions of that that aren't, you know, subject to getting any cleanup.

MR. DEBACK: That's right.

MR. BALLARD: Or portions of Dunn Field. For example, on the eastern side of Dunn Field the Risk Assessment and the Remedial Investigation show that they were suitable for, you know, reuse without any additional or any Remedial Action. So, they could be transferred at any time.

MR. DEBACK: We can talk about that. The schedule for transfer, right now we are staffing the Finding of Suitability to Transfer for a portion of the Main Installation, and that is that portion that's not affected by the groundwater. There is the ROD. We've already done the ROD, and the ROD showed that there -- you know, we did the soil cleanup down by Barnhart, and that was the only soil areas that we had anything that we had left to do. We had the groundwater in the motor pool area, groundwater down by the paint shop that actually comes out a little bit. So it would be some -- most of that treatment of that groundwater will be down there in the Barnhart area and reach up towards where the -- if you are familiar with the site the pesticide shop was, the dip vat, the old dip vat area.

MR. WILLIAMS: Anybody else have any questions? Okay.

MR. TYLER: Stanley Tyler. I apologize to the chairman and the committee for coming late. The first question: You say you are going to be doing some testing. How much? Are you going to do one, two or three, four test sites? Because you didn't state a number.

MR. DEBACK: The 16 pits?

MR. TYLER: Yes.

MR. DEBACK: We're going to look at all of them.

MR. TYLER: Okay, now, this iron testing, that ZVI test where you're going to sink iron in the soil ---

MR. DEBACK: That's a pilot test.

MR. TYLER: How many pilot tests are you going to do? One, two or three? Just one in particular areas or have you got it narrowed down?

MR. DEBACK: No, we're going to go in with one area, and it's a pilot. So it's -- compared to the Remedy, it's very small, but it will be included in the Remedy, and the purpose of this test is to see the best method of delivery. We know the technology works. The technology has been implemented at other sites around the country, but it will be to determine the best method of delivery and the spacing of the well. It's something that you do by drilling a well into the ground -- and we explained this in the Proposed Plan -- and then they inject Zero-Valent Iron, and they pull the rig up a little bit, and they inject it again.

So, it's like a stack of pancakes, and it goes out laterally, and the purpose of the test is to determine how well that works, you know, how far out does it go so that we can determine well spacing and also to determine how well it's going to treat the contaminants. We're going to be doing sampling of the water to make sure it's doing what we expect it to do, and then based on that, they will design that particular remedy for Dunn Field.

MR. TYLER: My concern was just when you just do one test and one test only it possibly could be flawed or you could get a false positive or you don't have anything to compare it to because you're only with one test, pilot test, whereas if you had two, you could compare.

MR. DEBACK: We're actually going to put four wells in. There is more than one injection. I'm sorry. I misunderstood your question, but it's -- the design of the test itself is more than one well, and we talked about it today in the BCT meeting. But it is actually four of these wells that are put in, and there are four sets of injections, and, again, that's -- your question is valid. Because we want to see, we want to make sure that it's going to cover that whole area. Because the intent is to have -- you assume that it's going to be a circular area and that those

circles will overlap because that's how the remedy is supposed to work.

MR. TYLER: Number two: You said you had 16 suspected Disposal Sites, and you are going to -- my question is: How deep are you going to go? How wide, and the length of the pits in the sites where you're digging? Like you might say, "Well, I'm going to dig a four-by-four square, and I'm not going to go any further."

MR. DEBACK: No. What we've done and as part of this design of this test -- or excuse me -- investigation, we took all of the knowledge that we had, maps, all of the archive searches, and we looked at all of that data. In addition to that, we brought a company in that came in last month or the month before -- I forget -- and they -- is it a magnetometer?

MR. BALLARD: No. An EM3, electromagnetic resistivity meter.

MR. DEBACK: Anyway, what it does is they check for anomalies under the surface, and it's really pretty interesting. They take -- they make these maps, and it shows colored flashes where there's something that's disturbed ground or metal or whatever. And they went to the areas that we set on the maps, and they actually went over the whole field, and if there is an anomaly there -- most of the pits that were identified on the map showed some kind of anomaly in there, and that's what they used to start the -- what they are digging. They're digging trenches, and, in fact, what we found up on the north end, one of the trenches they started digging, and when they first started digging, they didn't see anything, and they kept trenching along, and they run into some of the stuff that we thought was going to be in there, some bottles, and they continued on with that until they ran into no more refuse.

And, again, based on the historical data, they would put several trenches or maybe one trench and that would determine the length of the trench as well.

MR. TYLER: Okay, this new technology, how deep does it project into the ground? We go ten feet, fifteen feet, twenty feet?

MR. BALLARD: Which technology?

MR. TYLER: The anomaly that you ---

MR. BALLARD: Yeah, that depends on the instrument you use. Some go deeper than others.

MR. TYLER: What are we using?

MR. BALLARD: We use both the EM16 and EM31.

MR. TYLER: What was the maximum depth of that particular device? Since we've got this new technology, let's know the technical terms.

MR. BALLARD: The maximum depth depends a lot on the type of soil, but I think they were reaching, you know, about ten feet in depth. We've got -- some of the pits they already are -- they're finding the refuse typically about -- beginning about four feet. Although, at one of the locations it started about eight feet. Probably because with reworking that's gone on over the years, the original burial depth was increased, just by moving some soil around.

Sometimes the original map information we have doesn't always correlate with the anomalies. We investigate just with both to kind of see which one -- start with the geophysical -- well, originally -- first we surveyed out the map that -- we had a historic map that was developed between 1956 and 1984 I think and surveyed in those locations and then started from those locations doing the geophysical. And then in some cases they had to flag some anomalies that were offset from those locations. Because we didn't want to just start digging where the map said and we didn't find anything and say, "Look, nothing there." We kind of wanted to have sort of another line of evidence to follow.

MR. TYLER: My last question: You have a bunch or stakes right at the corner of Person and Hays as you turn the corner. What are those there for?

MR. DEBACK: Those are not ours. Those are the city's. The city -- as you know, the city plans to widen the road there. They've had their survey crews down there, and that's what those are, survey stakes.

MR. TYLER: Is there a projected date to start work?

MR. DEBACK: I can't tell you because I don't know.

MR. TYLER: All right, thank you. Sorry about taking up so much time.

MR. WILLIAMS: Mr. Brayon, did you change your mind?

MR. BRAYON: With Mr. Tyler's questions and the answers from Mr. Ballard and the feedback from Mr. DeBack, my concern was that you were digging in areas for historical identification, leaving out areas that may be polluted by debris and pollution that was stored out there before 1956, before the map was concerned. So I see that with this resistivity ---

MR. BALLARD: Resistivity.

MR. BRAYON: --- resistivity machine --- I hope you can spell it.

MR. BALLARD: It's pretty simple. “Resist” and “ivity.”

MR. BRAYON: All right, but then you canvas the whole area, but what determines -- this is a question. What determines the areas that you -- say there is -- it's ready for use? You didn't find anything on Dunn Field in those particular areas that you're saying are ready for use now.

MR. DEBACK: There are areas that were not used for burials. They were the storage areas near the bomb site and the fluorspar. And, of course, where the pistol range was, that rolling terrain where the pistol range was. As you know, we went in and we took the lead contamination out of that area, and, so -- and there's been several sets of soil samples and water samples taken from that area, and based on the risk analysis, those areas have proven to be no further action areas. There is nothing there to treat.

MR. WILLIAMS: I have one last question if nobody else has any. Well, you go ahead.

MS. BATES: I'll wait.

MR. WILLIAMS: Okay, I think at one time y'all said y'all did seasonal studies of the wells, you know, the high levels of the wells during different times.

And I was just wondering at what point did you find the highest level of contamination? Was it during the wintertime, summertime? Do you understand what I'm saying?

MR. DEBACK: I understand your question, but I believe what you are talking about is the seasonal changes in the level of the water.

MR. WILLIAMS: Yes.

MR. DEBACK: As far as the contaminant levels, I don't think we've seen any seasonal trends for contaminants. I mean, the contaminants are -- they are either here and they're moving in this direction ---

MR. WILLIAMS: You know, like during the winter the water is higher up and so you ---

MR. DEBACK: I understand, but what you're referring to is the level of the water. The actual level of the water really has little bearing on the contaminant level in that water.

MR. WILLIAMS: Okay.

MR. DEBACK: Ms. Bates.

MS. BATES: Betty Bates. John, you said that it was an area of contamination coming from the east side of the Depot or the base itself. You don't know a known cause of it or the origin of it; right?

MR. DEBACK: Right.

MS. BATES: Okay, as everybody knows, my basic concern is for human health.

MR. DEBACK: That's right.

MS. BATES: And that's the workers and the base, the area around here, but I'm wondering with Kellogg's sitting right across the street, has anyone ever alerted them to the contaminants -- contaminations on this base?

MR. DEBACK: First of all, the Dunn Field flow of -- the general water flow is away from Kellogg's. It's not towards -- it's not in that direction. It flows westerly, across the north end of Dunn Field and to the west, and then it goes to the north from there.

MS. BATES: I'm saying Kellogg's is directly across the street, I mean directly across the street from the base itself.

MR. DEBACK: No, Kellogg's is across from the Main Installation.

MS. BATES: Yes, it is. It is directly across the street.

MR. DEBACK: Yes, it is across the street from the Main Installation. The Main Installation, that part of the Main Installation, the water flow, again, flows onto the Installation, and there is no -- we don't have any problems there. There are no water problems up in that part of the Installation.

MS. BATES: So I'm guessing no one has ever alerted them to a possible contaminant ---

MR. DEBACK: Oh, they're keenly aware.

MS. BATES: --- that's right across the street that's been here for years.

MR. DEBACK: But the area that you're talking about, that's part of the Main Installation ---

MS. BATES: I'm just talking about Kellogg's.

MR. DEBACK: Kellogg's is very keenly aware. I mean, they belong to the local business association, and they're keenly aware of the redevelopment, and they ---

MS. BATES: So, who took it upon themselves to alert them of the possible danger of this site?

MR. DEBACK: They have the same alert that everybody on this RAB has.

MS. BATES: So no one.

MR. DEBACK: I mean did we go over and knock on their door? No, we did not.

MS. BATES: No one.

MR. DEBACK: We have a responsibility ---

MS. BATES: They're pumping out food for children every day.

MR. DEBACK: The water flow is away from that direction. The easterly influx is up at the north end of Dunn Field. That is not the same area that you're talking about.

MR. WILLIAMS: Are there anymore questions? If not, we'll move on with the agenda.

BCT UPDATE

MR. WILLIAMS: Mr. Turpin Ballard.

MR. BALLARD: John's talked about several things that we've -- the fun stuff that we covered in our BCT meeting today. We did have a briefing on the status of the investigation up at Dunn Field for a Disposal Pit from Jacobs Engineering. And they're making good progress and expect to be finished by tomorrow or Monday. I'm not sure which, but I think they're talking about being finished with it tomorrow.

The annual update or site management plan, the BRAC Cleanup Plan, is being finalized, and that's sort of an annual requirement both for Department of Defense, BRAC sites and the Federal Facilities Agreement that we have which basically lists the work that's been done and the work to be done and the schedule for the work to be done.

We have pretty well completed the Treatability Study that has been ongoing for over a year on the Main Installation. I think John kind of covered that a bit. But the main objective of the study was to select the appropriate substance to inject into the groundwater to enhance the biological activity which will break down the contaminants and result in study -- you know, guide us to select a food grade sodium lactate as the -- I'll call it a carbon base for the bacteria in the groundwater to chomp on, and by their activity, also break down the contamination.

So, we're expecting to see an interim deliverable next week of the Remedial Design. It's called the Sixty Percent Design. It's basically just a step in the process, sort of a check-in with everyone where the contractor in this case, CH2M Hill, will submit this Sixty Percent Design, and we'll all look at it and say, you know, "Are you -- You're going in the right direction. Maybe you want to make a little detour

over here, make a change this way," and then the next -- once they get our comments, the next submittal would be what we call Pre-Final Design.

John has talked about it already a little, but we also spent a good bit of time on discussing the Treatability Studies for Dunn Field where we're doing the injections of Zero-Valent Iron or ZVI, and he's already -- he already covered that. I just -- that was part of the activity today. And that's really the substance of what we did. A lot of it was talking about schedules, and, you know, that can eat up a lot of time in a meeting because there's just a lot of detail that goes into developing schedules that cover, you know, six years, seven years worth of work. So, that's about it for our activity today.

MR. WILLIAMS: All right, I would like to open up the floor for any RAB member's comments. So, anyone -- okay, Mr. Tyler.

MR. TYLER: I've got a question.

MR. WILLIAMS: Okay.

MR. TYLER: At the BCT meeting, what is -- does this new scanning technology that you guys called -- what is that again now?

MR. BALLARD: Which scanning? The electromagnetic resistivity?

MR. TYLER: Yes, resistivity. Does this company have a web site that I could go on line and find out more about this particular technology?

MR. BALLARD: No. I think this particular company; you could get it off Google, "EM31, EM61 and Electromagnetic Resistivity, Environmental Investigation."

MR. TYLER: Well, all of that is good. I would ask you to ---

MR. BALLARD: I don't know what the company's name off the top of my head.

MR. TYLER: Okay, you can fax me the name of the company and the web site. Just fax it to Alma, and Alma can fax it to me so I can find more out about this new technology. Because if we are going to use it ---

MR. BALLARD: It's not new.

MR. TYLER: Well, I'm just saying to the lay public. This is the first I've ever heard of it being on the RAB Board. Most towns have got flowers and they took pictures of flowers, you know, the topography, take a picture in '48, '58, '56, and that was presented to me. This is the first I've ever heard of this. So it's new to me.

MR. BALLARD: No, this technology allows you to identify, as I said, disturbed ground, metal, any changes in conductivity of the ground which indicate a change of what's underneath the surface.

MR. TYLER: Have we used this before at the Depot?

MR. BALLARD: Yes. Oh, yeah. This was used during the -- in fact, it was used in the environmental -- Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis for the chemical warfare materiel removal in 1998. And it has also been used, I think, in the installation of the pump and treat system when they were installing the horizontal piping in order to avoid areas that might, you know, contain -- might have contained CWM or chemical warfare materiels just so they could move along with their installations and avoid any areas that hadn't yet been investigated.

MR. TYLER: Okay, to make a long story short, in other words, you have faith in this new -- this technology that's being used at the Depot.

MR. BALLARD: It's a tool. Just like any other tool, it has its limitations, and if you recognize the limitations and use it judiciously, it's very useful.

MR. TYLER: Okay, well, we don't have all the access to how much faith y'all have in the tool. That's why I want to look at the tool very carefully so we can determine how much faith we can put in it. So, if you can fax me the web site, all you need to know is the company's name, and I can put my little two cents in. Thank you.

MR. BALLARD: Okay.

MR. WILLIAMS: Okay, anymore questions? (Brief pause.)

RAB COMMENT PERIOD

MR. WILLIAMS: Now we'll open it up for the RAB Comment Period. Would any members like to make any comments, discuss anything that went on in the meeting? (Brief pause.)

MR. WILLIAMS: Okay, well I just want to make a couple of reminders before I open the floor up for the public. I want y'all to remember that December that we're going to have the RAB planning session, and everyone has already committed to being there. Alma is going to make sure that she gets with us and let us know the time, date and place, all right. Okay, and don't forget in January, somewhere around in the first of the year. Someone want to make some comments down there? (Brief pause.)

MR. WILLIAMS: Mr. Ballard, y'all want to make some comments? The floor is open.

MR. BALLARD: No, no.

MR. WILLIAMS: Okay. I was sort of -- you know, thought I was being ignored or being disrespected.

MR. BALLARD: Sorry.

MR. WILLIAMS: But I know you wasn't, but thanks anyway. Okay, in 2004 do not forget about that we're going to try to do a tour of the Depot, and I feel that -- have we all committed to doing that in January? Because Alma is going to have to get a bus and make sure that we can do that. I hope in the planning session in December that we try to plan to be more attentive and to be more involved in what's going on and be a catalyst or stand out there for our community and make sure that they are informed as we go along. Okay, in January, as she said, don't forget she will notify you in January if there will be a meeting, if we have all the information that we need to have the meeting, all right? So, now, with no further ado, I will open the floor up for the public comment -- just a moment.

MR. TYLER: They forgot to announce when the next BCT meeting will be.

MR. WILLIAMS: I didn't have that.

MR. TYLER: Well, someone needs to make the announcement.

MR. WILLIAMS: Okay, Mr. Ballard, would you comment on that?

MR. DEBACK: The next BCT meeting.

MR. BALLARD: I think it's on the 2nd of December.

MR. WILLIAMS: And I guess, as always, we are welcomed to attend. I don't know about participating, but we are welcome to attend; all right?

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

MR. WILLIAMS: Okay, now we will open the floor up for the public. Anyone?
(Brief pause.)

MR. WILLIAMS: Okay, if there is no further ado, would anyone like to make a motion?

MR. TRUITT: Move for adjournment.

MR. WILLIAMS: Can I get a second?

MR. BRAYON: Second.

MR. WILLIAMS: All in favor say "aye."

THE BOARD: "Aye."

MR. WILLIAMS: Okay, so moved.

(Whereupon, at approximately 7:00 p.m. the meeting was adjourned.)

Attendance List

Restoration Advisory Board Members

Mr. Mondell Williams	Community Co-Chair
Mr. John DeBack	Interim Facility Co-Chair
Mr. Turpin Ballard	Environmental Protection Agency
Mr. Dave Bond	Citizen Representative
Mr. Ulysses Truitt	Citizen Representative
Ms. Johnnie Mae Peters	Citizen Representative
Mr. Eugene Brayon	Citizen Representative
Mr. Stanley Tyler	Citizen Representative
Mr. Jim Covington	Depot Redevelopment Corporation (DRC)
Ms. Peggy Brooks	Citizen Representative
Ms. Diane Arnst	Memphis/Shelby County Health Department
Ms. Betty Bates	Citizen Representative
Mr. Torrence Myers	Memphis Light, Gas & Water

Others in Attendance

Ms. Alma Black Moore	Frontline Communications
Mr. Trevor S. Diggins	Frontline Communications
Mr. Benjamin Moore	ATSDR Regional Representative
Ms. Angela McMath	MACTEC Engineering
Mr. Tushar Talele	MACTEC Engineering
Mr. Greg Wrenn	MACTEC Engineering
Ms. Joanne Socash	Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence
Mr. Jacky Noble	DDC
Mr. Mike Dobbs	DDC